

The Trawler

TOP NEWS – JUNE & JULY 2021

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Monday, 12 July 2021, 13:45 - 16:15 & 16:45 - 18:45

Tuesday, 13 July, 9:00 - 12:00

ANTALL 6Q1 & VISIOCONFERENCE

(Brussels time)

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ **Vote on the new EU-Greenland Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement**
- ▶ **Exchange of views with Virginijus Sinkevičius, Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries**
- ▶ **Exchange of views with Jože Podgoršek, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, on the priorities of the Slovenian Presidency-in-office**
- ▶ **Presentation of PECH draft budget opinion and budgetary amendments**
- ▶ **Debate (in camera) on World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations on fisheries subsidies**
- ▶ **Debate (in camera) on issues related to the allocation by Norway of fishing quotas in Svalbard waters**

CONTENT

Words from the Chair	page 2
On-going dossiers	page 3
Studies & briefing notes	page 6
Fisheries news	page 8
AC meetings	page 17
International meetings	page 18
Partnership agreements	page 20
Committee on Fisheries	page 23
Calendar of PECH meetings	page 24

AGENDA

Next meetings of the Committee on Fisheries:

1 September 2021

6 September 2021

27 September 2021

WORDS FROM THE CHAIR



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Pierre KARLESKIND
Chair of Committee on Fisheries

Dear Colleagues,

Dear Friends,

With the summer recess ahead, we can proudly look back at what the PECH Committee has achieved over the past six months. The new European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) has finally been turned into law; the complex and politically controversial report on the new Fisheries Control Regulation was adopted in Plenary and will keep us busy with several rounds of trilogue negotiations throughout the autumn; the "Brexit Adjustment Fund" has also been established in a swift and effective cooperation with REGI and BUDG Committees, so that it may take effect quickly and alleviate the significant losses EU fishers and fish-farmers had to face over the past and current year as a result of Brexit.

The implementation of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement has equally been a challenging subject, high on our agenda. We all know that's "ongoing business" that will accompany us for many years to come. While eagerly waiting for the "Special Committee on Fisheries" to take off, bilateral tensions appear to ease on some conflictual items, hopefully an indication that some form of mutual cooperation is possible to fairly and effectively manage the many shared fish stocks. On top of these key subjects, six own-initiative reports, seven opinions and several Sustainable Fisheries Agreements have been discussed and voted in Committee – a remarkable achievement, considering that all meetings and voting sessions are still held in "remote mode".

Furthermore, I had the pleasure to represent the Committee on Fisheries at the Informal meeting of Fisheries and Agriculture Ministers that took place in Lisbon on 14 June. The Fisheries part of this meeting concerned the future of the CFP. It is a good sign that the informal relations at the highest level have resumed.

In this July meeting, let me highlight our extensive exchange with Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevicius, as well as the one with the incoming Slovenian Presidency-in-office. The final phase of WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies, another sensitive topic where negotiations have been ongoing for two decades now, are also on our agenda, just as a follow-up debate on the - for the EU fleet unsatisfying - allocation by Norway of fishing quotas in Svalbard waters.

Wish you a relaxing summer break and hopefully some well-deserved holidays!

Best wishes,

Pierre KARLESKIND

ONGOING FILES / DOSSIERS

COD reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Laying down conservation and management measures applicable in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Area COM(2021)0198 - C9-0153/2021 2021/0103(COD) PECH/9/05881	Carvalhais	COD	TBC	TBC
Laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the IOTC Area of Competence COM(2021)0113 - C9-0095/2021 2021/0058(COD) PECH/9/05595	Mato	COD	October	TBC
Reports adopted in PECH Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Fisheries control COM(2018)0368 - C8-0238/2018 2018/0193 (COD) PECH/9/00323	Aguilera	COD	Trilogue: September 2021 (tbc)	10/03/2021
Establishing the Brexit Adjustment Reserve COM(2020)0854 2020/0380(COD) PECH/9/05067	Bellamy	COD Rule 57 PECH/REGI & BUDG	10/05/2021	September
Conservation of fishery resources: catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna , <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> COM(2020)0670 - C9-0336/2020 2020/0302 (COD) PECH/9/04509	Mato	COD Rule 52	25/05/2021	September (tbc)
Reports adopted in EP 1st reading (awaiting 2nd reading)	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean COM(2019)619 - C9-0188/2019 2019/0272(COD) PECH/9/02027	Ferrandino	COD	Trilogue closed on 10/11/2020	1st Reading adoption: 28/04/2021
NLE reports	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement EU-Greenland COM(2021)0072 - 06566/2021 2021/0037 (NLE) PECH/9/05416	Karleskind	NLE (with resolution)	12/07/2021	September

Protocol to the FPA between the Gabonese Republic and the European Community COM(2021)0247 - 09172/2021 2021/0127(NLE) PECH/9/06113	Bilbao Barandica	NLE	27-28/10/2021	TBC
INI reports *	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Plenary Session Vote
Fishers for the future: Attracting a new generation of labour to the fishing industry and generating employment in coastal communities 2019/2161 (INI) PECH/9/01969	Pizarro	INI	16-17/06/2021	September
Consequences for fish stocks and fisheries related to rising seawater temperatures 2019/2163 (INI) PECH/9/01972	Conte	INI	TBC	TBC
The future of fisheries in the Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean in the light of the UK's withdrawal from the EU 2021/2016 (INI) PECH/9/05507	Pizarro	INI	TBC	TBC
Small-scale fisheries situation in the EU and future perspectives 2021/2056 (INI) PECH/9/06038	TBC	INI	TBC	TBC
Toward a sustainable blue economy in the EU: the role of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors COM(2021)0240	Carvalhais	INI	TBC	TBC
Striving for a sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture: the way forward COM(2021)0236	Aguilera	INI	TBC	TBC
Rebuilding fish stocks in the Mediterranean Sea: assessment and next steps 2019/2178 (INI) PECH/9/01994	Stancanelli	INI	16-17/06/2021	September (TBC)
The implementation of art.17 of the Common Fisheries Policy Regulation	TBC	INI	TBC	TBC

State of play in the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy and future perspectives	Mato	INI	TBC	TBC
Opinions	Rapporteur	Type of procedure	PECH Committee vote	Vote Lead Committee
Budget 2022 of the European Union – Section III – Commission PECH/9/06329	Chair	BUDG	1 September	TBC

**Note on procedures:*

COD: Ordinary legislative procedure; **INI:** Own-Initiative;

NLE: Non-legislative (consent to international agreements); **DEC:** Discharge; **BUD:** Budget

RESEARCH FROM THE POLICY DEPARTMENT 'B':

REQUESTED:

- **Electronic technologies in monitoring, control and surveillance of EU fisheries - challenges and opportunities** (workshop)
- **Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU fisheries and aquaculture** (study)
- **Costs & benefits of fish stock recovery areas as tools for fisheries management and other effective area-based conservation measures** (A case study assessment)
- **Artificial Intelligence and the fisheries sector, including measures to improve traceability** (study)
- **Animal welfare of farmed fish** (study)

PUBLISHED (SINCE 2016):

CFP and fisheries management

The impact on the fishing sector of offshore windfarms and other renewable energy systems
Implementation of the current EU fisheries control system by Member States (2014-19)
Implementation and impact of the key European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) measures on the CFP
The discard ban and the landing obligation in the Western- Mediterranean Sea - The Italian case
The discard ban and the landing obligation in the Western- Mediterranean Sea - The Spanish case
Social and Economic impact of the penalty point system
Scientific Advice in Fisheries Management - Introduction to Stock Assessment and Maximum Sustainable Yield Ranges
Workshop on The discard ban and its impact on the Maximum Sustainable Yield objective on fisheries
The discard ban and its impact on the MSY objective - The Bay of Biscay case/The Baltic Sea/The North Sea
Options of handling choke species in view of the EU landing obligation - the Baltic plaice example
Landing obligation and choke species in mixed fisheries - North Sea/North-Western Waters/South-Western Waters
European fisheries - latest developments and future challenges

Stocks

*Situation of the clam (*Tapes spp*) fisheries sector in the EU*
Environmental, social and economic sustainability of the European eel management
The European eel: reproductive biology, migration and sustainable management

Structural Policy and economics

Markets of fisheries and aquaculture products: The added value chain and the role of promotion, labelling and consumer information - Small-scale fisheries case
Feasibility of measuring socio-economic and environmental impacts of recreational and semi-subsistence fisheries in the EU
Seafood Industry Integration in the EU
The management of the fishing fleets in the outermost regions
Sustainable 'blue growth' in the EU and opportunities for small-scale fisheries
Regional ocean governance in Europe: the role of fisheries
"Marine Recreational and Semi-subsistence fishing - its value and its impact on fish stocks"
Training of Fishers
Workshop on the Implementation and Impact of EMFF Measures on the Common Fisheries Policy
Seafood Industry Integration in the EU 2018

External dimension

Impact of fisheries partnership agreements in the development of employment in the EU and in third countries
Consequences of Brexit for the Common Fisheries Policy
Legal framework for governance
Trade and economic related issues
Resources and fisheries

Mission briefings

Fisheries in Madeira/Japan/Guadeloupe (2017)

Fisheries in Andalusia/Finland/Ireland/Vietnam (2018)

@ You can access the studies and other documents via this [link](#)

FISHERIES NEWS IN BRIEF

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

[News - Press service](#)

€6.1 billion to promote sustainable fisheries and safeguard fishing communities

07/07/2021

Parliament adopted the 2021-2027 fisheries and aquaculture fund to support the blue economy, protect biodiversity and promote international ocean governance.

The new European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF), adopted on Tuesday, encourages member states to invest in making the fisheries and aquaculture sectors more competitive and helping develop a sustainable blue economy, new markets and technologies. Protecting and restoring biodiversity is also among the fund's priorities. At least 15% of national allocations will have to be spent on actions to foster fisheries control and data collection, and to counter illegal and unregulated fishing. Specific measures for small-scale coastal fisheries and outermost regions. At Parliament's request, member states will have to take into account the needs of small-scale coastal fishing and describe what they plan to do to help it develop. The constraints experienced by outermost regions are also addressed in the new fund, as the additional costs these regions face due to their remote location will continue to be compensated.

To bring younger people into fishing communities, where workers' average age is over 50, the new EMFAF can finance the first vessel or partial ownership (of at least 33%) for fishermen younger than 40 who have at least five years of experience or have acquired an equivalent qualification.

Other important aspects:

- fishermen who have to temporarily stop working to abide with certain conservation measures will be compensated;
- those who have to scrap or decommission a vessel if their activities cease permanently will be supported;

- equipment needed to comply with landing obligations and EU fishing control rules, such as vessel tracking and electronic reporting devices, will be financed. Actions under the EMFAF should not lead to an increase in fishing capacity, except if it directly results from an increase in gross tonnage necessary for improving safety, working conditions or energy efficiency.

Next steps

The regulation will enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. It will apply retroactively as from 1 January 2021.

Background

Parliament and Council reached an agreement on the new EMFAF in December 2020, based on the proposal published by the Commission in June 2018. The duration of the Programme is aligned with the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). The previous EMFF budget covering 2014 to 2020 amounted to 6.4 billion EUR.

Parliament raises alarm on future construction of offshore windfarms

07/07/2021

The construction of new wind turbines in EU seas can have severe negative impact on marine life and fisheries, alert MEPs on a report asking for measures to safeguard fishers' livelihood.

The text stresses that fishers and stakeholders must have a "fair participation" in the decision process related to the construction of offshore windfarms (OWFs) in European waters. This cooperation could help reducing the potential negative impact of wind turbines on fisheries and strengthen the relationship between the sectors involved, MEPs argue. They highlight that coastal and small-scale fisheries which account for 80 % of all fishing vessels in the EU, can be particularly harmed by the installation of new wind turbines in the sea. Member states should foresee appropriate compensation for fishers whose activity is affected and facilitate access to insurance for vessels operating in or sailing through areas with OWFs.

Cross-border cooperation with the United Kingdom is also crucial, given that more than 85 % of all offshore wind capacity in EU-27 waters is concentrated in the Northern Seas (North Sea, Baltic Sea and North-East Atlantic) and European fishermen will continue to share EU waters with its British counterparts, the report notes.

More research needed

To minimise the risks of the large-scale roll-out of OWFs, Parliament also calls for more research on how to avoid and mitigate its negative effects on the sea basin during construction, operation and decommissioning. Financial arrangements should be in place to cover long-term risks arising from abandoned infrastructure

Member states should ensure that OWFs are placed away from fishing grounds and only built if there's guarantee of no negative environmental, ecological, socio-economic and socio-cultural impact, in line with the [Blue Economy](#) and the [European Green Deal](#). MEPs add that other renewable energy systems - such as floating wind farms, renewable hydrogen, wind and solar energy - could be more appropriate in some areas where fishing activities take place, highlighting the importance to boost investments on research and development in this regard. The possibility to combine and integrate OWFs within marine protected areas (MPAs) should also be considered.

The resolution was adopted on Wednesday by 512 votes in favour, 21 against and 159 abstentions.

Context

According to European Commission's estimate, 30 % of the EU's electricity demand in 2050 will be met by offshore wind, corresponding to an increase from the current 12 GW offshore wind capacity in the EU-27 to a target of 300 GW in 2050. The European marine space already counts 110 offshore wind farms with more than 5 000 wind turbines. To reach the 2050 offshore wind energy capacity targets it would be necessary 15 times more marine space than what is used now with the current capacity.

Increased controls and more conservation efforts in the NAFO Regulatory Area

25/05/2021

On Tuesday 25 May, the Committee on Fisheries confirmed the political deal with the Council establishing new conservation and enforcement measures for fisheries in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

The agreement, backed by almost unanimity (27 votes in favour, none against and one abstention), will allow for the quick transposition into the UE legal framework of the legally binding rules adopted by the [Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation \(NAFO\)](#) in its annual meetings of 2019 and 2020.

Conservation

The new measures include a complete ban on fishery for Greenland shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*) in the NAFO Regulatory Area, as well as measures to minimize incidental catch and mortality of this endangered species. When catch alive, Greenland sharks shall be released in a manner that causes the least possible harm.

The co-legislators also agreed on new technical requirements for catching certain species. Nets used for shrimps and prawns shall have a minimum mesh size of 40 mm, whilst trawl fishing for cod in Division 3M shall use a sorting grid with a minimum bar spacing of 55 mm to reduce catches of smaller individuals.

The fishing of cod from Division 3M will be subject to systematic landing inspections. Member states will also have to conduct inspections on each landing of *Greenland halibut* and submit inspection reports with all relevant information with regard to infringements detected at sea for both species to the NAFO Executive Secretary, the Commission and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).

Moreover, the prohibition of bottom fishing activities in some divisions of NAFO Regulatory Area is extended for one more year, until 31 December 2021.

Controls

The agreed text introduces into EU rules the definition of fishing vessel used by NAFO.

This will allow European control and enforcement authorities to work in line with other NAFO contracting parties and to improve the information flow between the Member States' fisheries authorities, the Commission and NAFO Secretary.

Finally, the regulation acknowledges the role of EFCA in the coordination of inspection means deployed within the NAFO Joint Inspection and Surveillance Scheme.

Background

The text adopted today will amend [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/833 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#), of 20 May 2019, which lays down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the NAFO regulatory area.

The Commission published a legislative proposal on 29 May 2020 and the European Parliament adopted a decision to enter into negotiations with the Council on 25 November 2020. The trilogue was conducted through an exchange of letters and concluded with a deal on 19 May 2021.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION **News - Press service**

Shellfish take the open seas: Innovative farming develops with EU funding **25/06/2021**

Shellfish farming is an important component of the EU aquaculture sector. Yet, lately, its growth has slowed down due to global competition, saturation of the areas where intensive farming is viable, lack of phytoplankton, or intense predation by other species. But a response to those challenges might have surfaced: OpenMode.

The OpenMode project, launched by Research & Development Concretes S.L. (RDC) and Prefabricados Formex (PREFFOR) **has devised floating connectable modules for intensive shellfish farming in open waters**, which can be used either in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean or the North and Baltic Sea Basins.

The modules are built of an inorganic, very compact material, Formex, which does not

require coatings and therefore causes no harm to water quality. The modules can be assembled in different setups and sizes and are provided with remote sensors that control on-site parameters such as water, weather and structure conditions, as well as shellfish growth. Through big data analysis, this allows to explain, which factors affect growth rates, whilst reducing monitoring and operating costs.

Presently, four tailor-made modules are being tested in different conditions in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and North Sea Basins, specifically in Spain, Denmark, Croatia, and Montenegro, where local farmers harvest mollusks and microalgae. Each demonstrator fulfills a specific purpose: while the one in Galician waters responds to the need of testing the assembling of modules in the more exposed Atlantic sea and evaluating the rate of growth of mussels, the ones in the Mediterranean, in Kotor Bay and Novigrad, are studied to remedy the scarcity of phytoplankton and the intense predation to which the mussels are subjected. In Limfjorden, Denmark, the module is being placed close to intensive fish farming systems: shellfish filtrate, extract nutrients and improve water quality, so eutrophication risk is reduced. If the tests prove to be successful, OpenMode structures could be replicated throughout the EU.

The modular structures of OpenMode, by intensifying harvesting productivity and reducing operational costs, can increase revenues for farmers using the modules. In a longer-term, the system could trigger important investments in coastal regions, generating new jobs in the entire shellfish value chain (purification, processing, packaging, labelling industries). Moreover, the farming system can be an efficient tool to reduce eutrophication, especially in the Baltic Sea, thus enhancing awareness on shellfish aquaculture being at the service of the environment.

The OpenMode project is very much in line with the impetus that the European Union wants to give to sustainable aquaculture. Moreover, the project is also fully aligned with the EU Climate strategy; indeed, the shell of a shellfish absorbs carbon as it grows, and mussels improve water quality. Finally,

OpenMode benefits from another EU-financed project, [Biogears](#), for the testing of biodegradable ropes on all its modules, thus illustrating how EU-funding enables a whole ecosystem of green/blue innovation.

Not just your average pond **25/06/2021**

The large ponds next to the village of Biharugra, in the Southern Great Plains of Hungary, are a natural paradise. This amazing wetland ecosystem is rich of aquatic life and it is part of a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the Birds Directive within Natura 2000. Therefore a casual observer might not suspect that (s)he is also looking at one of the largest and most economically, ecologically, and historically significant fishponds in Hungary. The fish farming company Biharugrai Halgazdaság, operates those ponds for the production of grass carp, bighead carp and catfish, and the pristine status of those waters is a precious asset. The Biharugra carps (certified by the National Agricultural Certification Institute) are sought after not only in Hungary but also in foreign markets due to their excellent appearance and eating qualities. As herbivorous fish, bighead carp and grass carp play an important role in maintaining the ecosystems of the Biharugra fishponds. The fish are reared under strict and continuous veterinary control, which, together with the company's quality assurance system, guarantees high-quality and reliable fish products to customers at any time of the year. The fish are sold to retailers, traders and fishing associations both in Hungary and abroad, including Romania, Slovakia, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Italy. To ensure the quality of the waters, Biharugrai Halgazdaság adheres to healthy and ecologically-friendly feeding practices and nature conservation strategies. The producers have created a closed ecosystem within the ponds that minimises environmental impact and waste. Plankton present in the ponds provide a natural source of protein for the fish, and the company uses only cereals for supplementary feed, so the fish consume only

food of natural origin, free from GMOs, antibiotics and other drugs. [Read more](#)

Arctic: Agreement to prevent unregulated fishing enters into force **25/06/2021**

On 25 June 2021, the Agreement to prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean enters into force. This is an important step towards ensuring that any future fishing in the Central Arctic Ocean will be carried out sustainably. The EU is a Party to the Agreement together with nine countries: Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Kingdom of Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Norway, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America.

At present, no commercial fishing takes place in the high seas portion of the Central Arctic Ocean, an area that is roughly the size of the Mediterranean Sea. No regional fisheries management organisation or arrangement exists for this whole area either. However, due to the impacts of climate change, it cannot be excluded that commercially interesting fish stocks may occur and lead to fishing activities in the Central Arctic Ocean in the mid- and long-term.

To address this issue proactively, the EU and nine countries in 2018 signed this international agreement after two years of negotiations. The Agreement applies a precautionary and science-based approach to fisheries by banning unregulated fishing activities in the Central Arctic Ocean, while a joint scientific programme is set up to improve Parties' understanding of the ecosystems and potential fisheries. Based on the information acquired, Parties may in the future decide to commence negotiations to establish one or more regional fisheries management organisations or arrangements. The Agreement will initially be in force for a period of 16 years, until 2037. This period will be automatically extended for another five years, unless one of the Parties objects.

The Agreement is a key deliverable under the EU's International Ocean Governance agenda and the EU's Arctic policy. The EU has therefore been a staunch supporter since the beginning and was the second Signatory to ratify the Agreement in 2019. The EU has so far also played a leadership role in advancing scientific cooperation and research under the agreement, including by hosting an important science meeting in 2020 and by taking part in two research expeditions to the Central Arctic Ocean.

Fisheries: New report shows progress, but also shortcomings in the implementation of the Control Regulation

22/06/2021

The Commission published a [report on the implementation of the Fisheries Control Regulation for the period of 2015-2019](#).

Effective implementation of the Control Regulation is key to promoting sustainable fisheries, while differences between Member States can result in unfair competition. The Commission has proposed a revision of the current regulation to strengthen, modernise and clarify the rules.

Virginijus Sinkevičius, Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries, said:

Strong and efficient fisheries control system is a cornerstone for delivering on the objectives of the common fisheries policy (CFP) and the European Green Deal. Today's report shows that more still needs to be done. While the full implementation of certain existing provisions requires renewed commitment and additional efforts by Member States, it also confirms that the ongoing reform of the fisheries control system is necessary. Without effective control and enforcement, even the best policy risks remaining toothless. A strong control system helps us to protect our valuable fisheries resources and preserve the livelihoods of our coastal communities. And it ensures that everybody plays by the same rules, which is first and foremost in the interest of all the fishermen and women who respect the rules each and every day.

While there have been significant improvements in the implementation of the current Regulation, compared to the [previous reporting period](#) (2010-2014), the report also points to shortcomings. Progress was made particularly in the use of satellite-based tracking systems for fishing vessels, by extending the electronic reporting of catch data and automating cross-checks of fisheries data. Member States have also improved their sanctioning systems, as confirmed by the recent [Study on Member State Systems to Sanction Infringements to the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy](#). However, the report also found shortcomings in areas such as: control and verification of engine power; weighing procedures; control of the landing obligation; control of the external fleet; and sanctioning.

Over the years, the Commission and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) helped Member States to develop new IT tools, harmonise their risk assessment methodologies and coordinate inspections. In addition, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) provided the necessary financial support for the purchase, installation and development of new technologies and modernisation of control methods. The new European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) will continue supporting strengthening of the fisheries control.

In the coming years, the Commission will continue to work on the full implementation and enforcement of the CFP rules. The Commission will also continue to work alongside the Council and Parliament on the [ongoing revision of the EU fisheries control system](#).

More information

[Report on the implementation of the Fisheries Control Regulation for the period of 2015-2019](#)

[Control regulation](#)

Fisheries control: Commission publishes study on the Member States' sanctioning systems for infringements of the CFP

16/06/2021

The European Commission has published an in-depth analysis of Member States' sanctioning systems for infringements of the rules of the common fisheries policy (CFP), covering the period from 2015-2019 and all coastal Member States.

The EU has a generally effective sanctioning system for infringements of the CFP, according to the results of the study. All Member States included in the study have a system in place for sanctioning infringements, with many making significant improvements since 2015. However, there are still some differences between Member States, including gaps in the legal frameworks and the practical application, which may slow down the effective implementation of a sustainable fisheries policy.

The Commission remains committed to ensuring effective implementation of EU law. The ongoing revision of the fisheries control system will address some of these shortcomings by further harmonising the EU sanctioning system and creating the conditions for an equitable treatment of operators and promoting the CFP objective of making EU fisheries more sustainable.

The study was conducted on behalf of the Commission by an external contractor.

Related links

[Study on the sanctioning systems of Member States for infringements to the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy](#)

Sustainable fisheries: EU pushes stricter catch limits on yellowfin tuna

11/06/2021

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) held its annual meeting from 7 to 11 June 2021. The main priority of the meeting was to discuss how to address the yellowfin tuna stock in the Indian Ocean.

The EU had tabled two ambitious proposals, one to reduce overfishing on the stock of

yellowfin tuna in coherence with its continuous efforts to since 2014, and one to counteract the increasing trend of skipjack tuna catch.

At the end of a marathon of five days, the EU was instrumental in reaching agreement on yellowfin tuna. In doing so, the EU has accepted a further reduction of 6% in catches, summing up to a total reduction of 21% compared to 2014 catch levels. As such, the EU is the main contributor to the catch reduction scheme.

However, the EU's proposal to bring back the catches of skipjack within the agreed Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was not adopted. The EU is disappointed that the other IOTC parties were not willing to take action now to ensure that fisheries on skipjack remain sustainable in the long-term. The EU considers this a missed opportunity, but remains committed to bringing forward the issue again in the next meetings of the IOTC.

Sustainable fisheries: Commission takes stock of progress in the EU and launches consultation on fishing opportunities for 2022

09/06/2021

The Commission adopted the Communication "[Towards more sustainable fishing in the EU: state of play and orientations for 2022](#)". In line with the [European Green Deal](#) objectives, EU fisheries are moving towards more sustainable, supporting the transition towards a healthy and environmentally friendly EU food system and underpinning sustainable sources of revenue for EU fishers, the communication shows. The sector's socio-economic performance remains good, despite the coronavirus crisis, also due to the swift support of the Commission.

The Communication calls for further efforts to protect marine resources, both through maintaining high levels of ambition within the EU and by striving to achieve the same high standard in the work with non-EU countries. Member States, Advisory Councils, the fishing industry, non-governmental organisations and interested citizens are invited to take part until 31 August in a [public consultation](#) and express

their views on the fishing opportunities for 2022.

The 2021 Communication shows that in the North East Atlantic especially, sustainability was almost reached for the stocks managed under the principle of maximum sustainable yield (MSY) - the maximum amount of fish that fishers can take out of the sea without compromising the regeneration and future productivity of the stock.

Healthy stocks further contributed to the sector's socio-economic performance, which thus stayed profitable despite the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Fishing activities were hit hard by the sanitary crisis and landed value of fish is estimated to have decreased by 17% last year compared to 2019. The rapid support that the Commission provided to the sector, in particular through making €136 million of funds available under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, has helped in addressing the effects of the pandemic swiftly. However, to ensure healthy fish stocks for future generations, efforts need to be pursued. In the Atlantic and Baltic Sea, the Commission will propose for next year to further maintain or reduce fishing mortality in line with maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for MSY-assessed stocks and to fully implement management plans that set MSY ranges of mortality. In the Mediterranean and Black Seas, although there has been a slight improvement, exploitation rates are still two times higher than sustainable levels. Strong efforts will therefore be aimed at further implementing the Western Mediterranean multiannual plan and measures adopted by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Further improvements in the Adriatic will feature prominently in the 2022 fishing opportunities.

Member States also need to step up the enforcement and control of compliance with the landing obligation, in particular by using suitable modern control tools, such as remote electronic monitoring systems, which are the most effective and cost-efficient means to control the landing obligation at sea. The Commission will continue working with the European Parliament and Council to reach an agreement on the revised fisheries control system, which can facilitate the use of these

tools. Besides, fishers are encouraged to further adopt the use of more innovative and selective gears. The [European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund \(EMFAF\)](#) can help finance such investments.

In its relations with third countries, the Commission will pursue high levels of alignment on fishing opportunities and related measures with high sustainability standards. This will be key to ensuring sustainable exploitation of resources and to achieving a level playing field for the EU industry given the strong interlinkages between fleets in the waters concerned. As regards stocks shared with the UK, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) provides a strong basis for managing shared fish stocks sustainably, both in annual consultations on fishing opportunities and through the Specialised Committee on Fisheries. [Read more](#)

EU and UK reach agreement in principle on fishing opportunities for the remainder of 2021

02/06/2021

The EU and the United Kingdom concluded the negotiations on an agreement in principle setting out catch limits for jointly managed fish stocks for 2021. This was finalised in a phone call this afternoon between Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries, Virginijus Sinkevičius, and UK Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Rt Hon George Eustice MP.

Today's agreement closes the first ever annual consultations on fishing opportunities between the EU and the UK under the terms of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). The successful conclusion of the negotiations, which started in January, creates a strong basis for continued EU-UK cooperation in the area of fisheries.

The agreement in principle on the management of key shared stocks secures the fishing rights of both the EU and the UK fleets in both the EU and the UK waters until the end of 2021, as foreseen under the TCA. It establishes the total allowable catches (TAC) for 75 shared fish stocks for 2021, as well as for some deep-sea stocks for 2021 and 2022. It also provides

clarity on access limits for non-quota species. The signing of the agreement, expected in the coming days, will also enable both parties to engage in quota exchanges.

The agreement is based on the best available scientific advice on the state of fish stocks, as provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. It takes into account important sustainability and management principles, such as maximum sustainable yield and the precautionary approach, which are central to both the EU's Common Fisheries Policy and to the fisheries provisions of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

Next, the Commission will shortly propose to the Council to incorporate today's agreement into EU legislation.

Fighting against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing: Commission notifies the Republic of Ghana with a yellow card

02/06/2021

The Commission, leading the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing worldwide, has issued a warning (so-called yellow card) to the Republic of Ghana that it risks being identified as a non-cooperating country in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Today's Decision is based on various shortcomings in Ghana's ability to comply with its duties under international law as flag, port, coastal or market State.

Ghana is encouraged to take the necessary actions in order to abide by its international obligations in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. The identified shortcomings include illegal transshipments at sea of large quantities of undersized juvenile pelagic species between industrial trawl vessels and canoes in Ghanaian waters, deficiencies in the monitoring, control and surveillance of the fleet and a legal framework that is not aligned with the relevant international obligations Ghana has signed up to. The sanctions imposed by Ghana to vessels engaging in or supporting IUU fishing activities are not effective and not an adequate deterrent.

Ghana should ensure effective monitoring and control of the activities of its fishing vessels and an adequate implementation of its enforcement and sanctioning system. It should also ensure a sound fisheries management system in order to prevent fish stemming from IUU fishing activities from reaching its market or others, including the European one.

The yellow card is a warning and offers Ghana the opportunity to react and take measures to rectify the situation within a reasonable time. At this stage, the decision does not entail any measures affecting trade. However, in cases of prolonged and continued non-compliance countries can ultimately face a procedure of identification (a so-called red card), which entails sanctions such as the prohibition to export their fishery products to the EU market. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is jeopardising the very foundation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the EU's international efforts to promote better ocean governance. Under the [European Green Deal](#) and pursuing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal for conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, sea and marine resources, the Commission has committed to a zero-tolerance approach to IUU fishing. The fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is also an important aspect of the [EU Biodiversity Strategy](#)'s objective to protect the marine environment. The [Strategy for Africa](#) highlights the fight against IUU fishing as one of the key issues to address with our African partners.

The Republic of Ghana had already received a yellow card in November 2013, which was then lifted in October 2015, after Ghana addressed the shortcomings. [Read more](#)

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Next meeting of the [Agriculture and Fisheries Council](#)

19 July 2021

Council approves EU-UK agreement on fishing opportunities

11/06/2021

On 11 June Council approved the agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom on fishing opportunities for 2021 and, for deep-sea stocks, for 2021 and 2022. This agreement is the result of several rounds of consultations between the EU and the UK over the last five months. Amongst other provisions, it sets out the total allowable catches (TAC) for 75 shared fish stocks and a number of deep-sea stocks and provides clarity on access limits for non-quota species.

The agreement guarantees stability for fishermen and women in both the UK and the EU, while also ensuring sustainable management of marine resources. Moreover, it is in line with the social, environmental and economic principles of the Common Fisheries Policy, provides the certainty needed by the fishing industry, and paves the way for future consultations with the UK on fishing rights.

This agreement represents a milestone in EU-UK relations and sets a strong precedent for future negotiations with the UK on fishing opportunities. It provides clarity and stability for fishermen and women, while also ensuring that marine resources will continue to be used sustainably.

Next steps

Following the Council's approval, the agreement will now be transposed into EU legislation. In line with the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), a Specialised Committee on Fisheries will also be set up to finalise some of the pending issues, including quota swaps and certain technical measures.

Background

Under the terms of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) concluded in December 2020, the EU and the UK agreed to hold annual consultations on fishing opportunities. The aim of these consultations – which are led by the European Commission with the close involvement of the member states – is to determine the quantities of shared fishing stocks allocated to each party for the

following year. Between January and May, five rounds of consultations took place. During an informal video conference of fisheries ministers in January 2021, delegations set out their priorities for the bilateral consultations and supported the presidency's initial guidance to the Commission for the start of the consultations. In February, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council decision concerning the position to be taken (on behalf of the EU) in the bilateral consultations. This position was based on the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy, including socio-economic aspects, decision-making based on the best available scientific advice, a level playing field and respect for international obligations. The decision was adopted by the Council via written procedure in early March 2021.

MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCILS*

*THE MEETINGS CAN BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT

AC	DATE	PLACE	TYPE
AAC	20/07/2021	tbc	ExCom
NSAC	01/09/2021	virtual	Ecosystem WG
NSAC	08/09/2021	tbc	Landing obligation FG
NWW AC	09/09/2021	virtual	Geographical WG
NWW AC	13/09/2021	virtual (tbc)	Horizontal WG
NSAC	14/09/2021	tbc	ExCom, GA
AAC	21/09/2021	tbc	GA
NWW AC	23/09/2021	virtual	ExCom, GA
LDAC	27/09/2021	virtual	WG 1
NSAC	28/09/2021	Gothenburg / online	Skagerrak & Kattegat WG
LDAC	30/09/2021	virtual	WG4
PEL AC	6-7/10/2021	Den Haag (if possible)	WG I and II, ExCom
LDAC	19/10/2021	virtual	WG 5
LDAC	26/10/2021	virtual	WG 2
AAC	26/10/2021	tbc	WGs
AAC	28/10/2021	tbc	ExCom
LDAC	30/11/2021	virtual	ExCom

Abbreviations:

- NWW AC: North Western Waters Advisory Council ([link](#))
- PEL AC: Pelagic Advisory Council ([link](#))
- NS AC: North Sea Advisory Council ([link](#))
- MED AC: Advisory Council for the Mediterranean ([link](#))
- SWW AC: South Western Waters Advisory Council ([link](#))
- LD AC: Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council ([link](#))
- BS AC: Baltic Sea Advisory Council ([link](#))
- AAC: Aquaculture Advisory Council ([link](#))
- MAC: Market Advisory Council ([link](#))
- BIS AC: Black Sea Advisory Council ([link](#))
- CC RUP: Outermost Regions Advisory Council ([link](#))
- **GA**: General Assembly, **ExCom**: Executive Committee, **WG**: Working Group, **FG**: Focus Group

MAIN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS*

*THE MEETINGS CAN BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT

REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

Date	Organisation	Type of meeting	Venue
2021			
19-21 July	UN	UN pre-Food System Summit	Roma
21 – 23 July	UN	15 th round of informal consultations of States Parties to the UNFSA	New York
16-27 August	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	Annual meeting	Managua, Nicaragua
16-27 August (tbc)	UN	Fourth Substantive Session of the Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ)	New York
20-24 September	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)	Annual meeting	Halifax, Nova Scotia
20 September	UN	UN Food System Summit	New York
22-27 September	FAO	Global Conference on Aquaculture	Shanghai (China)
27 – 29 September	UN	Informal Consultations – UNGA Resolution on oceans and the law of the sea – first round	New York
27 Sept - 2 Oct	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	SCRS	Virtual
6-14 October	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)	Annual Meeting	Brisbane, Australia (**)
18-29 October	Commission for the Convention of Atlantic Marine Resources (CCAMLR)	Annual meeting	Hobart, Australia
1-5 November	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	Intersessional meeting of the Technical Committee on Allocation Criteria (TCAC)	TBD
8-10 November	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)	44 th Session of the GFCM	Tirana, Albania
22-25 November	South East Atlantic Fishery Organisation (SEAFO)	Annual meeting	Swakopmund, Namibia
1-12 November	UN	26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26)	Glasgow

9 – 16 November	UN	Informal Consultations – UNGA Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries	New York
13-14 November	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	Intersessional meeting of the Compliance Committee	Possibly Croatia, but likely virtual
15-22 November	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	Annual Meeting of the Commission	Possibly Croatia, but likely virtual
17 – 23 November	UN	Informal Consultations – UNGA Resolution on oceans and the law of the sea – second round	New York

FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS*

*THE MEETINGS CAN BE SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION OR POSTPONEMENT

COUNTRY	EXPIRATION DATE OF CURRENT PROTOCOL	NEXT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING (JCM) 2021		NEGOTIATIONS SESSIONS FORECAST 2020-2021		LEGAL PROCESS			LATEST INFORMATION (last JCM, last negotiation round, etc.)	
		Date	Location	Date	Location	Estimated date of adoption of proposal for negotiating mandate by the Commission	Estimated date of adoption of negotiating mandate by Council	Estimated date of adoption of Council Decision on signing and provisional application		
MIXED AGREEMENTS	Mauritania	15 November 2021 (additional 1-year extension)	TBC			2nd week of April	TBD	/	Adopted on 8 July 2019	<p>Six round of negotiations took place since September 2019. During the first round, a 1-year extension of the current protocol was agreed. This extension was signed on 13 November 2019 and applies provisionally from 16 November 2019. EP gave its consent to the conclusion of the extension on 13 May 2020.</p> <p>During the fifth round (July 2020), another 1-year extension of the current protocol was agreed. It was signed on 15 November 2020 and applies provisionally from 16 November 2020. EP gave its consent on 15 December 2020.</p> <p>The 7th round of negotiations is ongoing (first session on 26 February 2021, second session on 18-19 March in Las Palmas, third session scheduled for the 2nd week of April).</p> <p>The last JCM took place in December 2020.</p>
	Morocco	17 July 2023	July 2021	Morocco	/	/	/	/	/	The last JCM took place in December 2020. The next JCM might take place in October 2021.
	Senegal	17 November 2024			/	/	/	/	/	The last JCM took place on 20-21 January 2021.
	The Gambia	30 July 2025	November 2021	Banjul	/	/	/	/	/	
	Guinea Bissau	14 June 2024	June 2021	VC	/	/	/	/	/	The first JCM took place in October 2019 in Brussels.
	Greenland	31 December 2020 - EXPIRED	April + November 2021		/	/	/	/	/	Adopted on 26 March 2021

WEST AFRICA	Cape-Verde	19 May 2024	May June 2021	Sao Vincente	/	/	/	/	/	
	Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2024	Autumn 2021	TBD	/	/	/	/	/	The last JC took place by VC in October 2020
	Gabon	23 July 2016 - EXPIRED	Mid 2021	TBC			/	Adopted on 22 October 2015		The negotiation for a new protocol ended successfully and a new protocol was initialled on 10 February 2021. Procedures are on-going in view of the signature and conclusion of this new Protocol (planned: May 2021)
	Ghana	No Agreement/Protocol					/	Adopted on 3 March 2017		The ex-ante evaluation was conducted end of 2016. Currently under IUU yellow card dialogue, no immediate plans for an SFPA.
	Liberia	8 December 2020 - EXPIRED	June 2021	TBD	/	/		Adopted on 25 September 2020		The Protocol expired in December 2020. IUU Yellow card. New negotiations will not start until the yellow card in the framework of the IUU dialogue is withdrawn.
	Equatorial Guinea	N/A					/	/	/	The ex-ante evaluation was approved at the end of November 2016. Dormant Agreement in place with no active protocol; currently no plans to request a new negotiation mandate.
	São Tomé and Príncipe	18 December 2024	Autumn 2021	TBD	/	/	/	/	/	The last JCM took place on 9-10 October 2020.
INDIAN OCEAN	Comoros	DENOUNCED	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	The termination of the SFPA with Comoros has been notified to the Government of Comoros on 3 July 2018.
	Madagascar	31 December 2018 - EXPIRED		TBD	Spring 2021		/	Adopted on 4 June 2018		The evaluation study has been concluded (March 2018). The first round of negotiations took place from 24 to 27 July 2018 in Brussels (together with a JCM). The second round took place in October 2018, while the third one took place from 23 to 25 September 2019. The fourth round scheduled from 20 to 22 January 2020 in Brussels has been postponed at the request of Madagascar. An high-level meeting took place in December 2020 to re-launch the negotiations.
	Mauritius	7 December 2021	May/June 2021	TBD	May/June 2021	TBD	/	/	/	The ex-post ex-ante evaluation for the renewal of the Protocol should be finalised by first half of April, and will be followed by the preparation of the Commission's recommendation for a Council's mandate.
	Mozambique	31 January 2015 - EXPIRED					/	Adopted on 12 June 2014		Negotiations for a new protocol suspended until further notice to enable further reflection by both Parties to narrow divergences. The last JCM took place in February 2016.

	Seychelles	23 February 2026	3-4 March 2021		/	/	/	/	/	Negotiations concluded in October 2019 with the initialling of the new SFPA and protocol. Both agreement and protocol were signed on 24 February 2020 and applied provisionally until the EP consent in November 2020. The new SFPA and Protocol came into force on 27 November 2021. The first JCM was held via web-conference on 3-4 March 2021.
	Mayotte (Access agreement)	5 June 2020 - Tacitely renewed	June/July 2021	VC	June/July 2021	TBD	/	Adopted on 24 October 2019		The last JCM took place in Brussels on 1 March 2019. No financial implications for the EU, as this agreement allows access of Seychelles flagged vessels to Mayotte's waters under EU jurisdiction. The first round of negotiations took place from 14 to 16 January 2020 in Mamoudzou. The second round of negotiations will be held back to back with the JCM of the current Agreement.
	Tanzania	No Agreement/Protocol					/	Adopted on 16 June 2015		A first technical meeting took place in Dar-Es-Salaam 4-6 July 2016. Vague interest in discussing a SFPA with the EU.
	Kenya	No Agreement/Protocol					/	Adopted on 18 July 2016		
PACIFIC	Cook Islands	13 October 2021 (1-year extension)			12-16 April	VC	/	Adopted on 7 July 2020		The current protocol is in force since 14 October 2016. Currently the only SFPA in the Pacific. Last JCM took place in Rarotonga from 20 to 22 February 2019. Ex-post and ex-ante evaluation finalised. The first round of negotiations took place on 16 July 2020 (videoconference). A one-year extension was agreed in 2020 because of the pandemic restriction preventing the negotiations to take place. The last JCM took place on 3 March 2021.
	Kiribati	15 September 2015 - EXPIRED			TBD		/	Adopted on 26 January 2015		Three rounds of negotiations took place (last one in November 2017). A technical meeting took place from 5 to 7 June 2019. Next round to be fixed.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

BUREAU			
Chair	KARLESKIND Pierre		
1st Vice-Chair	VAN DALEN Peter	3rd Vice-Chair	FERRANDINO Giuseppe
2nd Vice-Chair	GADE Søren	4th Vice-Chair	CARVALHO Maria da Graça

COORDINATORS			
EPP	MATO Gabriel	ID	CONTE Rosanna
S&D	AGUILERA Clara	ECR	ILČIĆ Ladislav
Renew	GADE Søren Gade	The Left	PIMENTA LOPES João
Greens/EFA	O'SULLIVAN Grace		

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES FULL MEMBERS			SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS		
AGUILERA Clara	ES	S&D	ANDROULAKIS Nikos	EL	S&D
BARTOLO Pietro	IT	S&D	AVRAM Carmen	RO	S&D
BELLAMY François-Xavier	FR	EPP	BITEAU Benoît	FR	Greens/EFA
BILBAO BARANDICA Izaskun	ES	Renew	BOMPARD Manuel	FR	The Left
CARVALHAIS Isabel	PT	S&D	CHABAUD Catherine	FR	Renew
CARVALHO Maria da Graça	PT	PPE	GONZALEZ CASARES Nicolás	ES	S&D
CASANOVA Massimo	IT	ID	GRANT Valentino	IT	ID
CONTE Rosanna	IT	ID	HLAVÁČEK Martin	CS	Renew
VAN DALEN Peter	NL	EPP	HRISTOV Ivo	BG	S&D
D'AMATO Rosa	IT	Greens/EFA	HUITEMA Jan	NL	Renew
FERRANDINO Giuseppe	IT	S&D	KALINOWSKI Jarosław	PL	EPP
GADE Søren Gade	DA	Renew	KELLER Ska	DE	Greens/EFA
GUERREIRO Francisco	PT	Greens/EFA	KOKKALIS Petros	EL	The Left
HAZEKAMP Anja	NL	The Left	MARKEY Colm	IE	EPP
HERBST Niclas	DE	EPP	MATO Gabriel	ES	EPP
ILČIĆ Ladislav	HR	ECR	MEBAREK Nora	FR	S&D
JAMET France	FR	ID	MELO Nuno	PT	EPP
KARLESKIND Pierre	FR	Renew	MILAZZO Giuseppe	IT	EPP
MATIĆ Predrag Fred	HR	S&D	MONTEIRO DE AGUIAR Cláudia	PT	EPP
MILLÁN MON Francisco José	ES	EPP	PIRBAKAS Maxette	FR	ID
O'SULLIVAN Grace	IE	Greens/EFA	RAFALSKA Elżbieta	PL	ECR
PIMENTA LOPES João	PT	The Left	SCHMIEDTBAUER Simone	AT	EPP
PIZARRO Manuel	PT	S&D	STANCANELLI Raffaele	IT	ECR
ROOSE Caroline	FR	Greens/EFA	TARDINO Annalisa	IT	ID
RUISSSEN Bert-Jan	NL	ECR	YON-COURTIN Stéphanie	FR	Renew
SCHREIJER-PIERIK Annie	NL	EPP	ŽDANOKA Tatjana	LV	Greens/EFA
WIESNER Emma	SV	Renew			
ZAGORAKIS Theodoros	EL	EPP			

NEXT FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETINGS

2021

- Wednesday, 1 September, 13:45 - 15:45
- Monday, 6 September, 16:45 - 18:45
- Monday, 27 September, 16:45 - 18:45

- Monday, 11 October, 16:45 - 18:45
- Wednesday, 27 October, 13:45 - 15:45
- Thursday, 28 October, 09:00 - 12:00
- Thursday 28 October, 13:45 - 15:45

- Thursday, 11 November, 13:45 - 15:45
- Monday, 29 November, 16:45 - 18:45
- Tuesday, 30 November, 09:00 - 12:00
- Tuesday, 30 November, 13:45 - 15:45

- Thursday, 9 December, 13:45 - 16:15 (tbc)

USEFUL LINKS

- @ EP Committee on Fisheries [link](#)
- @ DG MARE (European Commission) [link](#)
- @ Slovenian Presidency of the Council [link](#)
- @ FAO Fishery and Aquaculture [link](#)
- @ ICES International Council for the Exploration of the Sea [link](#)

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